

Newport



ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1758.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING,

Selected Tale.

THE TULIP POPULAR;

—OR—

The Poor Men Heroes of the Revolution.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

One fine morning in the fall of 1780, seven men went out by the roadside to watch for robbers!

Four of these men concealed themselves in the bushes on the summit of a high hill.

Three of their comrades sat down under a large poplar tree—some hundred yards to the northward—for a pleasant game at cards.

These are plain sentences, telling simple facts, yet on these simple facts hinged the destiny of George Washington, the Continental Army, and the cause of freedom.

Let us go yonder into the hollow, where the highway, descending a hill, crosses a gentle brook, ascends the opposite hill, and is lost to view among the trees to the south.

On either side of the road, darkens the foliage of the forest trees, scarcely tinged by the breath of autumn.

This gentle brook, tossing and murmuring its way, is surmounted by a bridge of huge pine planks, defended on either side by a slender railing.

A dark-brown horse stands champing the bit and tossing his black mane in the centre of the bridge, while his dismounted rider bends over yonder railing, and gazes of some colossus war-tent. How the broad green leaves toss to and fro to the impulse of the breeze!

It stands somewhat aside from the road, separated from the trees of yonder wood.

While these men pass the cards and fill the air with the song and laugh, let us draw near.

That small man, leaning forward, with a smile on his lips, is named WILLIAMS. He is near forty years of age, as you can see by the intricate wrinkles on his face. His costume, a plain farmer's dress, with belt and powder horn. By his side, reclining on the ground, a man of large frame, stalwart arms, broad chest, also leans forward, his eyes fixed upon the game. He is named VAN WERT. His face dogged and resolute in its expression, gives you an idea of his character.

The third, a tall and well formed man of some twenty years, with an intelligent countenance and dark eye, is dressed in a faded British uniform.

He is at once the most intelligent and soldier-like man of the company. He is named PAULDING.

His rich brown hair tossed aside from his brow; his dark hazel eye grows glassy with thought; his cheek is white and red by turns. Now his lip is compressed, and now it quivers. Look! he no longer leans upon the railing, no longer gazes down into the dark waters, but pacing hurriedly up and down the rustic bridge, displaying the elegance of his form, the beauty of his manly face, to the light of day.

The sun is seen by intervals through the tops of those eastern trees; the song of birds is in the woods; the air comes freighted with rich odors of fall. It is a beautiful morning. Light, feathery clouds floating overhead, only serve to relieve the clear blue of the autumnal sky.

It is a beautiful morning, but the young traveller feels not the breeze, cares not for the joyous beam. Nor do those wreaths of autumnal mist hanging in graceful festoons among the tall forest trees, arrest the glances of his hazel eye.

He paces along the bridge. Now he lays his hand upon the mane of his horse; now hastily buttons his overcoat, as if to conceal the undercoat of scarlet, with its handsome gold buttons; and at last pausing in the centre of the bridge, he clasps his hands, and gazes absently upon the rough planks.

Well may that man that paces the bridge thus clasping his hands, thus stand like marble, with his dark hazel eyes glassy with thought.

For he is a Gambler.

He has matched his life against a glittering boom—the sword of a General.—

The game he plays is—Treason—if he wins, an army is betrayed, a General is captured, a Continent is lost. If he loses,

the brush of a hoe, or the scratch of a hot arrow, will effectually kill a weed at the time it appears above ground, whereas the growth of a few weeks would give it such a hold on the soil, that it would with-

and considerable force, and to eradicate it would require ten times the labor which could have effected the object in the first instance.

Besides, if weeds are allowed to

absorb the moisture of the soil, making

a constant drain upon it in this respect,

the first moment of their existence.—

It is of great importance the weeds should

be killed while they are young. If killed

in this stage, the injury they occasion is

imminently trifling, and the expense incurred in the operation is but little com-

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Newport Mercury.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1855.

At various times in our continued search for facts bearing on the fisheries of this State, we have often been startled by the result of our investigation, and in this way we have gained information that in some cases should be given to the public without reserve. Under this head may be classed the sale of stale fish, of which, at times, hundreds of barrels are thrown into the largest markets, particularly that of New York.

The number of vessels carrying fish to the New York and Philadelphia markets, has already been given in these columns, and, as in every other branch of business, often many arrive at the same time, particularly in the spring months, thus overstocking the market. The cargoes are large, time is required to work them off, and the last sold are in an advanced stage of decomposition. This is particularly the case with the large quantities of soup sent there, and it has been related to us as a fact, the truth of which we cannot doubt, that a vessel carrying seven hundred barrels of soup in bulk, arrived in New York when the market was overstocked. After the lapse of four or five days her hold was opened, and it was found that the fish, frozen together by the ice in which they were packed, had turned white, and when taken out the scales and fins dropped off. The authorities having ordered the vessel to depart, she hauled out into the stream, where she sold about half her cargo to the boats from the shore, to perish through the streets, and when the stench was too great the longer endured, the balance was sold as manure.

Now it is an uncommon thing to see in the New York market, fish, that to all appearances, must have undergone a process similar to the above, before they were offered for sale; and it is not surprising that such disgusting heaps of putrefaction should be considered marketable when diseased meats, milk from the most loathsome looking cows, and articles of a like nature are sold in enormous quantities to the thousands who must daily eat, but who never inquire what they must buy or where they may obtain a wholesome article.

It is therefore, to be wondered at, that our lives are shortened or that the strong are struck down by disease and hundreds swept away before reaching the years of maturity. And when so taken, we say it is a visitation of God; yes, and for abusing the bodies he has given unto us. The natural laws set for our guidance are unheeded; the stomach is taxed unduly; the nerves are excited to an extraordinary degree; the brain is over-worked and before men attain half the span allotted to the race, the men close over them and their place knowneth them no more.

Fortunately for us, we do not have to eat stale fish or none; and the meat sold in our markets is unquestionably sweet and fresh; but how is it with the thousand and one articles, besides those that go to make up the variety we deem necessary for our support and comfort? Is it too much to say there is fraud practised in preparing nine-tenths of those articles for consumption, and that it is often almost impossible for the best judges to detect the baser matter; yet the facts brought to light from time to time show such to be the case. Take for instance, the article of coffee, which is now sold parched and ground. Instead of pure and unadulterated as advertised, there is an admixture of chicory in large proportions. And again the chioce is sold to the coffee parchers in an adulterated state, so that the consumer is really drinking a decoction of roasted beans, peas, carrots, parsnips, horse-chestnuts, mahogany saw-dust, oxide of iron, &c., instead of a refreshing cup of Mocha. In passing the doors of some of the largest coffee roasting establishments in the country, one will well see more than coffee berries scattered on the walk; yet few notice it.

The Water Lily with her party followed the boats till they had rounded the upper stake and had made one or two tacks of their return, when she steered direct for Newport and landed her passengers soon after six o'clock. The committee engaged Dowsing to prepare a collation, which was served on board in its excellent style, to the many whose appetites were sharpened by the sea-breeze; none were sick, but all enjoyed the excitement of the race.

During the day Protection Engine Company encamped at Fort Wolcott, returning at sunset, and in the evening they formed a torch light procession, accompanied by the Brass Band.

The steamers Perry, Blackstone, Water Lily, and the Liberty—the new boat plying between this city and Greenwhich—brought down great numbers, who were interested in the race, and those on board the two first-named had a fine opportunity of seeing the sports.

The following is the result of the race:—

FIRST CLASS.—North Star, (winning boat) owned and sailed by Jerry Angell, of Providence, measures 40 ft. 8 in. Started, 1. 40.49; returned, 4. 12.50. Napoleon, entered by Joseph E. Smith, Stonington; measures 35 ft. 8 in.; started, 1. 40.50; returned, 4. 14.36.

SECOND CLASS.—Comet, (winning boat) owned and sailed by T. L. Angell, Frobessence, measures 32 ft.; started, 1. 39.47; returned, 4. 0.00.

Witch of the Wave, owned by R. B. Lawton, Newport, measures 20 ft.; started 1. 40.55; returned, 4. 12.32.

Golden Eagle, owned by Mr. Fomer, of New London, measures 32 ft.; started, 1. 44.94; returned, 4. 14.30.

Zephyr, owned by M. W. Bacon, measures 27 ft.; started, 1. 41.30; returned, 4. 30.34.

Erangeline, entered by N. B. Palmer, measures 27 ft.; started, 1. 43.44; returned, 4. 26.26.

Third Class.—Nonantic, (winning boat) entered by Benjamin Appleton, Providence, measures 21 ft. 10 1/4 in.; started, 1. 35.55; returned, 4. 11.33.

Graph Drop, entered by W. E. Holloway, Newington, measures 24 ft. 4 1/2 in.; started, 1. 26.16; returned, 4. 20.33.

Eif, entered by W. H. Mosher, measures 21 ft.; started, 1. 38.85; ran aground inside of the Bishop, and returned 4. 27.

Gam Cock, entered by D. S. Holloway, Newington, measures 19 ft. 10 1/2 in.; sailed, 1. 26.40; returned, 4. 31.16.

City Belle, entered by Sam'l Carr, measures 20 ft.; started, 1. 26.10; returned, 4. 33.30.

Haze, entered by Edward Carr, measures 30 ft.; started, 1. 28.30; returned, 4. 20.36.

Louise, entered by C. McAllister, measures 18 ft.; started, 1. 27.22; sprung leak and returned.

Julia, entered by Lee & Wooden, measures 22 ft.; started, 1. 28.20; returned, 4. 32.30.

Snow Drop, entered by Andrew Allen, measures 19 ft. 6 in.; started, 1. 25.37; hoisted no more.

White Wing, entered by W. D. Geddes, measures 17 ft.; started, 1. 31; hoisted no more.

Union, entered by J. W. Arnold, measures 19 ft.; started, 1. 27.55; did not think it worth while to return.

FOURTH CLASS.—Little Viper, (winning boat) entered by Charles Leonard from Westerly; started, 1. 18.89; returned, 4. 36.80.

White Cloud, entered by Samuel Cotton, measures 15 ft.; started, 1. 38.85; returned, 4. 40.

There were 11 in this class, but we give the time of the two principal only.

The Tad Pole, about the size of an ordinary wash-tub, was sailed by John Horrissford, of Bristol; measures 10 ft.; started, 1. 9.45; returned, 5.45; she was the smallest boat of the lot, and received a salute of one gun, and a purse of \$10 from some of the gentlemen of the yacht.

The first prize was taken by the North Star, owned and sailed by Jerry Angell, of Providence.

The second prize was taken by the Comet, owned and sailed by T. L. Angell, of Providence.

The third prize was taken by the Nonantic, owned by B. Appleton, of Providence.

The fourth prize was taken by the Little Viper, of Westerly, entered by Charles Leonard, and sailed by Henry Makory.

First Prize, Silver Pitcher.

2d " Silver Bowl.

3d " Silver Plated Sett.

4th " "

Number of boats in the race:—

1st Class, 2

2d " 7

3d " 17

4th " 11

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

Royal Mail steamship America, from Liverpool about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d ult., arrived at Halifax, 4th instant.

The War—SEVASTOPOL.—*Defeat of the Allies.*—Terrible Slaughter!—The besiegers have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sevastopol. The most strenuous efforts prevail. The English loss is set down at 4,000 men, but it is hoped that this is exaggerated.

The following are the only official notifications:—"Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan, and the French the Malakoff Tower, at daylight on the morning of the 18th inst., without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th instant, at the soonest."

The Moniteur announces that the Government has received two dispatches from Gen. Pelissier. The first, dated the 17th, gives information of the operations concerned between the General and his allies; and that the Turks and Chasseurs made a reconnaissance towards Aïnodar, General Bequet occupying the Tchernaya. The next day at daybreak the French and English were to attack the Malakoff Tower, Redan and other batteries.

The second dispatch, dated 18th, announces that the attack had failed, and that although the troops had shown the greatest ardor, and had gained a footing in the Malakoff Tower, Gen. Pelissier was obliged to order their retirement into the parallel. This was effected with order, and without being molested by the enemy.

Private accounts published in the London Standard, say the loss of British officers, killed and wounded, amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth.

From the obstinacy and courage with which the combat was maintained by the British at Redan, and the necessity of eventually retiring from the attack, the slaughter on all sides has been immense, and if the information be correct, the loss in killed and wounded of the British amounts to very little short of 4,000.

The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops.

The allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon, which was retaken by the French.

The previous advice to the 17th state that there had been hard firing on both sides, but without any result of importance.

THE BALTIC.—Admiral Bain's squadron seventeen steamers has left Kiel for the Baltic. The rest of the fleet lay at Seesen Island.

DIPLOMACY.—Prince Gortschakoff is appointed resident Russian Minister at Vienna, M. Zitzoff to Wurtemburg, and M. Vanton to Hanover.

Russian influence is very active, even in the smallest German courts.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes a semi-official discussion on Count Walewski's French circular of May 23d, M. Walewski having been itself a reply to the Russian circular of April 28th. The Journal semi-officially says that peace is possible if France and England will it, inasmuch as the fourth point is morally, although not formally, settled, and the other points, namely, the navigation of the Danube and evacuation of the Principalities, are also settled, leaving only the Vienna third point to be arranged.

The camp is healthy. Cholera, however, prevails at Balaklava.

The Sardinians are suffering, and Gen. Marmora the younger is dead.

A national monument is to be erected to the English dead at Scutari.

THE BLACK SEA.—The Russian account of the allied successes in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by the allies, but says that the operation against the Sea of Azoff were expected, that not having means to oppose powerful fleets, the garrison had orders to blow up the batteries and retire, that the grain stores burned by the allies were mostly private property, and do not materially affect the supply of the army, insomuch as anticipating such an attack, supplies were mostly conveyed by land notwithstanding the facilities offered by sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The German brought intelligence of the presentation to Parliament of Rosbuck's committee. The report merely admits that the sufferings of the army have been aggravated by incompetency at home. Since then there has been some excitement from Rosbuck, whose report was somewhat overruled by other members of the committee, having given notice of a vote of censure on the government, so worded as to embrace the grievances of all sections of the opposition, viz.: That Parliament during the winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the report of Sevastopol committee, that conduct of the administration was the cause of the calamities, hereby visits with its severest reprobation every member of the Cabinet, which led to such disastrous results.

DENMARK.—The Danish Diet is dissolved. A decree forbids enlistments for foreign service under a penalty of eight years' imprisonment.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian army is being disbanded. The reduction is great and rapid.

FRANCE.—The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2d, to negotiate a new loan of 100 or 150,000,000 francs.

The Emperor had been ill for two days, but had recovered. The French funds fell two per cent, on the announcement of his illness.

THE SARDINIAN CONVENTS.—The foreign correspondent of the Newark Advertiser from Genoa on the 27th of May.

The Senate of the Kingdom has finally passed the ministerial bill for the suppression of Convents and Monastic Institutions, by a vote of 53 to 42. Some of its provisions, as it came from the House of Deputies, have been modified with a view to protect certain individual rights, and soften its effect upon the infirm and destitute connected with them, but all its essential principles are preserved. The modifications will be unhesitatingly adopted by the House and the bill may be considered as secure. The event is celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the country. It is, in truth an important step in the progress of the cause of civil and religious liberty in Italy.

MEMORANDA.

Off Pernambuco abt 8k, back Vigilant, Deblon, and for New Bedford, nearly full.

At Haifa 27th bank Express, Box for New York, ready brig R. B. Lawton, Ladifien, dep. 11 M. 20th; Tamara, Alwood, Fall River for do; Elizabeth, Jersey, Bay for Bangor; J. Darling, Terri, Fall River for Pitt Jefferson; F. Prene, Haxton, Pro for Balt.

FRIDAY, July 6.—Brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, for Cardenas.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY. 1855. SUN. SUN. MOON. HIGH tides sets. tides. water

7 SATURDAY. 4 30 7 39 morn 1 0

8 SUNDAY. 4 30 7 38 0 24 2 47

9 MONDAY. 4 31 7 88 0 50 36

10 TUESDAY. 4 32 7 38 1 24 2 56

11 WEDNESDAY. 4 33 7 37 1 58 5 19

12 THURSDAY. 4 33 7 37 2 58 6 12

13 FRIDAY. 4 34 7 38 sets. 7 4

New Moon 13th day, Sat. hour, 17 m. evening.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

—ARRIVED.—

SUNDAY, July 1.—Sister Corseil, Eldredge, N. York for Chatham; Reply, Hubard, Long Island; R. Van Cortland, Leut.; Mr. Groton; M. Natt, New Haven, Phl.

MONDAY, July 2.—Schr. Perss & Brooks, Porter, for Picton; A. Simpson, Jefferson, Prov for Jacksonville; E Franklin, Lincoln, R. R. Roundout; L Clark, Vankirk, fm Havre de Grace.

THURSDAY, July 5.—Schr. West Falmouth, N. J. Pro for N. Y.; J. L. Welden, do; Elizabeth, Jersey, Bay for Bangor; J. Darling, Terri, Fall River for Pitt Jefferson; F. Prene, Haxton, Pro for Balt.

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Art at Norfolk 29th, schr. Henry Castoff, Gardner, fm this port.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

Sperm continues quiet though firm. We have only to report a sale of 1500 gallons crude at 8c.

WHALEBONE.—Sales the past week 20,000 lbs.—Ochetok at 46 cts.

JULY 7.—

B. B. HOWLAND, City Clerk.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

N. E. COMMERCIAL BANK.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be paid at this Bank on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

JULY 23.—G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

NEWPORT BANK.

A New style of children's Bath Tubs, a first rate article, also Sat. Bath, Bat Baths, Foot Tubs, &c, at 117 Thames street.

JULY 23.—R. P. LEE, Cashier.

WHITE GOODS.

PLAIN, Plaid, Striped and Figured Cambrics, Victoria Loans, Swiss and book Muslin, &c, July 9, at CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOISERY.

JULY 7.—CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

GENTLEMEN'S KNIT COTTON SOCKS.

JULY 7.—CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

GRASS CLOTH SKIRTS.

JULY 7.—CHAS. W. TURNER'S.

Mrs. ALDEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

THE hair and whisker, are restored to and preserved in their original color by use of this article, at

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

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MINIE RIFLES.

U. S. ordnance department at Baton Rouge by effecting certain changes in the ordinary ones. The commandant of that establishment, Capt. Rodman, has also invented a machine capable of casting sixty Minie balls per minute. The English machines cast but forty.

WICHITA.

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At Haifa 27th bank Express, Box for New York, ready brig R. B. Lawton, Ladifien, dep. 11 M. 20th; Tamara, Alwood, Fall River for do; Elizabeth, Jersey, Bay for Bangor; J. Darling, Terri, Fall River for Pitt Jefferson; F. Prene, Haxton, Pro for Balt.

Art at Norfolk 29th, schr. Henry Castoff, Gardner, fm this port.

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